

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1865, and ended on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1866.

PUBLIC ACTS.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate pro tempore on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. XXVIII.—[Continued.]

An Act making additional Appropriations, and to supply the Deficiencies in the Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.

For finishing the saloon in the north wing of the Patent Office building, and for furnishing the same with suitable accommodations for the reception and convenient exhibition of the models, thirty thousand dollars: Provided, That in the purchase of carpets for any of the public buildings or offices under any appropriations herein provided, they shall be of domestic manufacture.

Census Office.

For making good the aggregate difference between the original rates of salaries paid the clerks and employees of the Census Office, when they were assigned to the General Land Office, from June one to December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-one cents.

For paying the salaries at the original census rate, of principal clerk and other clerks and one employee from January one to June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For incidentals of the Census Office, fifteen hundred dollars.

In the office of the engineer, Department of the Interior, viz:

For one clerk, six months, at one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, nine hundred dollars.

For one clerk, six months, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For one clerk, six months, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, six hundred dollars.

For mileage of Government engineer from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Omaha, Nebraska, and thence to Washington, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in addition to the mileage of the United States to examine and report upon Union Pacific railroad routes west from Omaha, two thousand nine hundred and two miles, at ten cents per mile, two hundred and ninety dollars and forty cents.

For mileage of the same, from Washington to New York and back, in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, on account of Union Pacific railway, two hundred and twenty-five miles, each way, at ten cents per mile, forty-five dollars.

For cost of completing bridge over Big Sioux river, near Sioux City, and government wagon road from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, Dakota, in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand dollars.

For commutation of quarters and fuel to officer of corps of engineers, United States army, in charge of engineer office, Department of the Interior, agreeably to army regulations, from the August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to be paid by Department of the Interior, agreeably to army regulations, eleven hundred and thirty-five dollars and six cents.

For contingencies, two thousand dollars.

Library of Congress.

For purchasing files of leading American newspapers for the Library of Congress, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Joint Committee on the Library to pay the first instalment due on a contract made with William H. Powell for a naval picture to be placed in the Capitol, in pursuance of a joint resolution approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, two thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden.

For grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pay of superintendent of botanic garden, and assistants in the botanic garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, six thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents.

For the purchase and removal of materials, and for erecting four green-houses in the botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Wisconsin, six thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Nebraska Territory, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in California, thirty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, twenty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Middle of the Block.

governor of said Territory, as authorized by the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled, "An act to provide for the temporary government of the Territory of Idaho," the sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For building a custom-house at Portland, Maine, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated by Congress, seventy-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he thinks it advisable, expend a sum, not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, in the purchase of a lot of land, situated on the site of the old custom-house on Fore street, now owned by the United States, for the purpose of enlarging the same, or the Secretary may exchange the lot now owned as aforesaid for a more eligible one, if the same can be procured; but no money shall be paid or agreed to be paid by the United States in consideration of such exchange, and no transfer, assignment, or conveyance of property by the United States shall be made upon such exchange, except a conveyance in its behalf, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the interest of the United States in the lot aforesaid and the building thereon.

For building a custom-house at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of the census of Arizona Territory, taken in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to be audited and paid under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, four thousand and sixty dollars.

For securing the right-of-way and building a bridge across the canal to the marine hospital near Portland, Maine, three thousand dollars.

For making alterations and repairs in the custom-house at Portland, Maine, and in the building at Providence, Rhode Island, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the revenue agent stationed at New York, in addition to the sum by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, including one thousand dollars for the current fiscal year, two thousand dollars.

For one thousand copies of a compilation of the laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation, and trade, now in course of preparation for the press at the Treasury Department, such sum as may be necessary in the discretion of the Treasury, and not exceeding seven thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to William Handy, of the Treasury Department, for extra clerical services, such sum as may be found due, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the publishers of the Statutes at Large, eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty cents.

For refitting the rear basement rooms of the old Treasury building for office purposes, eleven thousand dollars.

For the purchase of the property in Washington city, known as the "Fort's theatre," to be used as a place for depositing and safe-keeping of documentary papers relating to the soldiers of the army of the United States, and of the museum of the medical and surgical department of the army, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the ninth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, appropriating thirty per centum of the cost of engraving the special dies for internal revenue stamps, not to exceed in amount twenty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the contractors, engraver and carver, the sum of twenty thousand dollars in full of all claims for indemnity.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase for the United States, or may be stationed at that place: Provided, That the cost of such purchase and erection shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; which amount is hereby appropriated for the purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of four thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to enable the Joint Library Committee to purchase a complete file of selections from European periodicals, from eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-four, relating to the rebellion in the United States, to be deposited in the library, is hereby transferred to the fund for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, to be expended one half for the purchase of law books and one half for the purchase of miscellaneous books for said library.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to expend during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or so much of the appropriation of second March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as he may be deemed expedient and proper, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars for compensation to United States marshals, district attorneys, and other persons employed in enforcing the laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, for any services they may render, and for which no allowance is otherwise provided by law; and also so much of the appropriation as may be necessary to pay the salaries of the judges and arbitrators appointed by him, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July eleven, hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave-trade," and for the expenses of the mixed courts of justice provided for by said treaty.

(To be continued.)

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MORAL COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind, when it is necessary to do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to tell a man you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle. A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and you contempt for dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer content and propriety to fashion and all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek for knowledge under false pretences.

Have the courage to provide entertainment for your friends within your means, not beyond.

Have the courage to take a good paper, and pay for it annually in advance.

The official vote of Rutheford county will be found in our paper to day. We also give the vote of Polk for the Legislature. We can but rejoice over the result of the elections in this and Polk county, when we consider the efforts that were made by the destructives.

Perhaps no set of men were ever more misrepresented than were the Union men of this county, every thing has been brought to bear against them. One of the first men in point of ability and a lighted gentleman was brought out for the commons, who, it was believed, would carry a portion of the Union party to which adding the entire destructive vote, success looked to them sure.

In the support of the Howard amendment it was charged that they were for negro suffrage, and with every thing else that could be thought of, while not satisfied with political charges, they drummed up personal matters and hurled them forth to the people who they thought would not hear both sides of the question, and, with, to say the least of it, a very high one sided coloring; but the verdict has gone against them, and we in common with the true Union men can but rejoice at it.

—Rutheford Star.

It is said that the relations between Austria and Russia are assuming a menacing character. The Times says that the Russian government is intriguing for the further disintegration of Austria.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The project submitted by France and England to the Spanish government, for the settlement of the Chilian difficulties, has been approved by the Queen and her Ministers.

FLORENCE, Oct. 27.—An arrival from Canada states that the Greeks took place on the 17th inst. The Greeks report that the Turkish army was repulsed.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Cotton steady; sales of 800 bales Middingl Uplands at 15d. The weather is unfavorable for Breadstuffs, and the market is firmer. Corn has advanced.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Consols 89½. U. S. Five-twenties, 62½.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 28.—The steamship Alleppo, from New-York, October 17th, arrived at Queenstown to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 28.—Advices from Japan are conflicting. The latest report that the Japanese army suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the insurgents, and the Toccas has, in consequence, abated.

It is said that the British government is about to ask of Parliament an increase of a million of pounds sterling in the amount voted for the army, and a large additional amount to that appropriated in former years for the navy.

The Frost at the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Accounts from the interior represent that the recent frosts have killed vegetation, and that there can be no more maturing cotton bolls.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Noon.—Gold, 146½. Exchange, 104½. Cotton quiet at 29½. Flour and wheat firm. Corn 1½c better. Pork lower.

NEW YORK, 29.—Afternoon.—Gold, 156½; United States '99, second series, 105½; five, 114½; ten, 99½. Cotton firm; sales, 1,400 bales; middling uplands, 39c. Flour firm; sales 600 barrels southern at \$12.65 and 170 barrels quiet at \$9.96.

Port unsettled; sales 7,150 barrels new sugar at \$34.10 to \$34.50. Lard heavy at 14½. Sugar dull. Coffee firm. Spirits turpentine, 82 to 83c. Rosin, \$5.60 to \$12.50 to \$13.50.

THE TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—The State Convention met to-day. There was no enthusiasm. There were not over one hundred persons present. Edmund Cooper presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia platform and the policy of President Johnson, urging the Conservatives to perfect their organizations, pledging resistance to the Constitutional Amendment, stigmatizing as null and void, and appealing to that body not to pass laws obnoxious to the majority of the people of the State.

Death of Mr. Seward's Daughter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Miss Fannie Seward, daughter of the Secretary of State, died this morning.

George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, is seriously ill with bronchitis, and his recovery is doubtful.

John C. Wise, Esq., a brother of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, died at Norfolk on the 25th inst.

At Stevenson, Ala., there was a Freedmen's school-house, in which the emancipated were to be taught to read and write. It was just finished, and was to have been opened on a certain Monday. It had cost nobody in the neighborhood a penny, having been built at the expense of a Pennsylvania society. On the morning of the above day it burned and was consumed. —New York Tribune.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from this source on Saturday last were \$705,198.84. From the first of July, the commencement of the present fiscal year, the income amounts to \$131,975,410.82.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

The North-Carolina Standard.

We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our subscription list.

The terms of the Standard are as follows: Tri-Weekly, one year, \$6 00
Six months, 3 00
Weekly, one year, 1 50
Six months, 80
Three months, 45

The Weekly will be clubbed as follows: Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those who get clubs of five or more, will be furnished with one copy for a year, gratis.

The Legislature and Congress will meet soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

The circulation of the Standard among Northern capitalists and others, renders it a good medium for advertising lands and other property for sale.

Election Returns.

Henderson and Transylvania.

We learn from the Pioneer that the vote in the above Counties is as follows:

Henderson, Dockery 344, Worth 290.—Senate, Gash 294, Lankford 349. Commons, James Blythe 351, John D. Hyman 280.—Transylvania, Dockery 192, Worth 133.—Gash 127, Lankford 184. Blythe 233, Hyman 137. Vote of both Counties: Dockery 536, Worth 423, Lankford 533, Gash 391, Blythe 584, Hyman 407.

Mr. Gash leads Mr. Lankford in Buncombe 223 votes, and in Madison 180 votes. Mr. Gash is, therefore, elected by 210 majority. He is committed against the Howard amendment. The Pioneer attributes his election to his personal popularity and his sound Unionism during the rebellion. The Pioneer says:

"From the best information we have we are inclined to the opinion that Gen. R. M. Henry is elected to the Senate from the 50th District. Gen. Henry occupies a position before his constituents that will not compromise him to support the amendment. We understand the same thing in regard to Capt. Kelsey, who is elected to the House of Commons from Madison County. Gen. Logan, Col. Harris, and Mr. Scoggin, all candidates in the Rutheford District, have taken a favorable position to the amendment, and the probability is all of them are elected. We are informed that Mr. Patton who is elected to the House from Buncombe, like Mr. Gash, pledged himself before the people not to support the amendment."

Blue Ridge precinct, Henderson County, gave Dockery 76, Worth none, Lankford 75, Gash none, Blythe 75, Hyman none. These voters are all unconditionally and "unmistakably" for the Union.

Beaufort County.

We have heretofore given the returns from this County, Isaiah Respass for the Senate, and Henry Harding and C. M. Gorham in the Commons. But we desire to express our particular gratification at the election of Mr. Respass. He is a man of excellent common sense, and will make a good Senator. No man suffered more than he did during the rebellion for his Union principles. He was torn from his family by the minions of Confederate despotism, and confined for some time in Castle Thunder, Richmond. His losses of property were also very heavy. But he is the same unflinching Unionist he was then, and his spirit of enterprise as a business man is such that nothing can destroy it. The Union men of Beaufort County have honored themselves in electing this true and worthy man to the Senate.

Very Sad!—Very Distressing!—Very Terrible!—Very Awful!—Very Awful!

All ye good people, read the following from the Wilmington Dispatch, and prepare to be terrified. The Radicals not only refuse to let us go out of and into Congress at our pleasure, but they are determined to take away our religion. We beg them to let that alone. We have no religion to spare.

Our cotemporary of the Dispatch is evidently in earnest. We sympathize with him.—We condole him. He sees "hydras, gorgons, and chimeras dire." May the hydras be diminished, may the gorgons not bite him, may the chimeras speedily vanish away.—"Hear him for his cause, and be silent that ye may hear." Laugh not, oh scorner, but listen and take warning from what he says:

"We think that one of the most appalling consequences of the success of Radicalism in this country, will be the entire destruction of the religious liberty of our people. Should the fanatics who are now largely in the majority in Congress succeed in fixing their hold on the government, we may look, immediately following the overthrow of our civil rights, to see the hand of despotism clutch the church, and dictate what men shall believe, and in what manner they shall worship God. Indeed, we have already seen the disposition to do this evinced. In Mississippi, an object of such a nature, the ministers of the Gospel of that State before they are allowed to perform the rites and discharge the duties of their holy offices."

While in Alabama a Bishop of the Episcopal Church was restrained by an order of a military despot from opening the churches of his Diocese until he should comply with certain regulations which were prescribed by his orders. Should their power continue what may we not expect when all responsibility to law and Constitution is repudiated, as will most certainly be the case whenever it appears that conservatism is too weak to check illegal action with its resistance.

We do not see how the American people are to escape another reign of persecution, in which the inquisition and the torture will seek to regulate the consciences and religious actions of men. Puritan persecution, such as burnt innocent old women on the charge of witchcraft, is not likely to be any more reasonable or acceptable, than such persecution as lies in the faggots that made martyrs of the Protestants of Spain in the last century. If fanaticism shall achieve a lasting triumph in America, then we may expect to see such scenes as the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day re-enacted, and thousands like Catherine de Medicis, inciting the executioner to do his bloody, cruel work with relentless earnestness.

He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will alone cast the people from this calamitous fate. The Christian people of America should unite in a petition to Him to avert the pressing dangers that threaten them. Wee unto them should that day of persecution's day re-enacted, and thousands like Catherine de Medicis, inciting the executioner to do his bloody, cruel work with relentless earnestness.

This is what we call "firing the Southern heart." The same thing was done in 1860, and the result was a harvest of blood and tears. It is much easier to feign zeal for Christianity than it is to practice it.

We beg the Dispatch to dismiss its fears.

Religion is safe. Hundreds of thousands of the friends of that paper have already shown that they will have their own religion, and that they will thrust any man or set of men who may attempt to interfere with them on that subject.

Shall we close our lips because Radicals do not like our politics? Monstrous argument! Loyal to the government; ready to pour out our blood like water for the old flag—we shall continue to exercise the freedom of speech, though such utterance should shake the whole social and political element of the North to its very centre!—Goldboro News.

The Editors of the News poured out so much of their blood under the Confederate flag that they have none to spare for the old flag. But they love the old flag. They do. They love it as the spider does the fly, as the kite does the dove, as Towser does the crab when his nose is firmly inserted between its claws.

The Editors say they intend to continue to speak out, "though such utterance should shake the whole social and political element of the North to its very centre." We beg the Editors to reconsider their determination. Such a threat, proceeding from Goldboro, in such a crisis, with the President roused and on the defensive, with the Radicals alert and at a white heat, with the Fenians ready to precipitate themselves on Canada, and with the high tariff of one dollar in gold per inch on the Atlantic Telegraph, is likely to lead to some consequences as well as others. We beg the Editors to desist.—We are sorry we are not able to agree with them precisely in politics, and so we do not approach them on that score; but we appeal to them on personal grounds not to carry out the purpose they have avowed. Wesley! Junius! we appeal to you not to make such an "utterance." We know you love the old flag as you understand it. But you do not love it as our neighbors of the Sentinel do. They like to see it in suitable places and at suitable times, but their admiration for it is so great that they can not trust themselves to see it every day, and every where, or to walk under it. They might lose their self-possession, and act ridiculously. Love the flag, and pour out your blood for it if you will, as you did for the Confederate flag, but do not—do not "shake the elements" by those "utterances." The blackberry crop of our State has not yet been entirely disposed of in the Northern markets, and any imprudent "utterances" by you might seriously affect the price of that valuable staple. Be persuaded, gentlemen.

Thus Saith the Sentinel.

The Sentinel, of this City, speaking for Gov. Worth and the great body of the malcontents and disloyalists of this State, says: "The proposed constitutional amendment has been so fully discussed that but little time, we judge, will be consumed in its consideration. Before the official announcement of peace, and while under the acknowledged force and presence of military rule, amendments to the Constitution, and other conditions of peace and reconciliation, were proposed to the people of this State, as terms of surrender necessary to peace, and accepted by the tacit pledges of the government that our compliance with these would secure to us all the privileges and rights of States under the Constitution and the protection of the government. These were promptly accepted and complied with."

Recognized by the forms of law and by all the departments of the government as constituents parts of the Union, as members of the great family of States, yet denied, in the persons of our Senators and Representatives, the sacred right of representation, and above all, any voice in changing vitally the organic law of the land in which we are most deeply concerned, the National Congress now proposed to the several State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution—not a further condition of peace and a full settlement of the controversy, but such terms as it has deemed proper to propose to all the States upon their naked merits, such as must most deeply degrade and humiliate the former slave States of this Union, and which are designed as a punishment and a lasting incubus upon them, after peace has been declared!

The bare statement of the proposition should be enough to determine at once the unanimous action of the General Assembly. This question has, however, been by design, and for purposes of deception, so persistently pressed upon us, as a probable if not a certain means of speedy reconciliation, that, yielding to the pressure, "hope deferred," some have seemed ready to abandon their manhood and the sacred rights of freedom altogether, and to crouch low enough to bear any burden, however ignominious, for the sake of quiet from the tumults and agitations of the times. Alas! such have not even the poor pledge of quiet, when they have despicably shouldered so ruinous a burden. But, thank Heaven, the General Assembly of North-Carolina, in 1866, is not made of such stuff!

It is very strange that these Hannibals, who talk about being called upon to "abandon their manhood," did not die in battle. What do they herd in this land of the living, after so much hectoring, threatening, and gasing, when, as they say, they are degraded and dishonored by submitting to lawful authority? They lie when they say the Union men of this State are disposed to "crouch" and beg. Of all the miserable beggars the world ever saw, they were the most miserable when the rebellion collapsed, and they stood face to face with the federal armies and the people of the South, whom they had ruined. But now, since their lives and their estates have been spared, they put on airs, and declare they will not restore the government unless they are permitted to hold all the offices and lord it indefinitely over our